Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1782.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

THE NEW AND REMARKABLE EAST SAILING SCHOONER

MAXIMILIAN,

JOHN J. WHIDBEE, *Master*,

NOW lying at Jesse & Robert Waln's wharf—her length is 69 feet 6 inches—breadth, 20 feet, 5 inches, depth 8 feet 6 inches, measures 104 65-95 tons, and is completely pierc'd and fitted to carry 14 guns. For terms apply to

GEORGE PLUMSTED,
No 166, South Front Street.

Likewise from on board said Schooner,

A Quantity of Peas.

Kiln dryed Indian Meal in barrels, and 439 barrels of Ship stuff.

ALSO,

120 Tierces of Rice,

Landing from on board the Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Hatch.

may 25 4tawtw

For Cape Francois,

THE SHIP

NORTH AMERICA,

— BARNES, *Master*,

TO sail in eight or ten days.—For freight or passage apply to

Pratt & Kintzing,
No. 95, North Water, near Race Street.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Port Wine, Claret, Madder, Brimestone, Red Crust Cheese, Tumblers, Ticklenburghs, Hessens, Brown Rolls, &c. &c.

may 25 eod6t

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The remarkably fast sailing BRIG

PENNSYLVANIA,

JEREMIAH TATEM, master.

She will sail in ten days—for freght or passage, apply to JAMES YARD.
Walnut-street Wharf.

may 23 dtot

For Sale, or Charter,

THE ARMED SHIP

BELVIDERE,

JONATHAN REYNOLDS, *Master*,

LYING at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf, burthen 256 tons, built at New-York, by Mr. Cheeseman in 1793, of live oak, cedar and locust—was completely coppered in London last year with 28 ounce hard rolled navy copper, and copper bolted. She is well known to be a staunch and fast sailing ship, is well found—mounts ten carriage guns and may be sent to sea in a few days at a very little expence. For terms of charter or price on a liberal credit, apply on board to capt. Reynold's, or at No. 26, North Front street, to

RICHARD D. ARDEN.

WHO HAS FOR SALE ON BOARD SAID SHIP

10 Tons dry white lead
5 Tons of shot
13 Tons rolled sheet lead
20 Bales English Duck, assorted numbers
10 Tons whiting

may 19 §

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality
A few groce Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those having claims against said firm, are desired to render their accounts, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the concern.

JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joseph Davidson.

april 26 w&s2m

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, esq.—This house is in compleat repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information,

Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG*,
No. 12 Dock-street.

may 16 §

CONTRACTS.

THE Managers of the alms house and house of employment, in this city, will receive proposals in writing, to be left at said house on or before Wednesday the 30th instant, from any person or persons, willing to contract for furnishing Fresh Provisions, say, Beef, Mutton and Veal, for the use of the poor in said houses for one year: The contract to commence on the first of June ensuing; the meat to be fresh and marketable, and to be supplied in quarters, fore and hind alternately, or in sides or carcases, as required.— Also, for supplying milk for the use of the said poor. The milk to be new, sweet, and unadulterated, and the supply to commence on the 14th of June ensuing.

By order of the Board of Managers,
JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward.

may 23 dtiJ

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,

Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

Gurrahs, white	Guzzies
Ditto, blue	Guzzenahs
Salums	Emerties
Gorahs	Mow Sannas
Mamoodies	Peniascoes
Tickiries	Baftas
Romalls	Cossas
Doreas	Tanjebs
Chintz	Malda Cloths
Saut Gazzies	Carwah Cloths

An elegant assortment of

Madras Handkerchiefs

Benares SUGAR
COTTON and GINGER

Mordecai Lewis.

may 25. d2w 3aw2w

Collector's Office,

Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT the Custom-House, on Friday, the fifteenth of June, 1798, the following merchandize, which remain in the Custom-House stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof:

(XH) eight half faggots of steel
(TD) 202 one bale girthweb
(FL) a quantity of steel
W L & P one case lamps
C&C one case bobbin
(W) one small box medicine
AB 203 one matted case Dutch books
I&C one keg herrings
(W) one small box of samples of buttons
4
[D] 1 a 3 three bales girthweb
[VH] 200 one ditto ditto
[N] 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle slates
[LS] one small box locks

dt15J

Will be sold for Cash,

At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY the eleventh day of June next, at the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

Valuable patented LAND,

In the county of Glynn, in the state of Georgia, and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the state of Virginia,

7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and confluence of Turtle and Alatamaha rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick.

41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Intosh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.

25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of Freeman Lewis and John Howell.

44000 acres in Bath county, on both sides of Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob Warrick, Daniel M'Cullum and John Dilley, including 3000 acres of prior surveys.

41000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, and on both sides of the waggon road leading from the warm springs to Staunton, including 5000 acres of prior surveys

40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson, and including 4588 acres prior surveys.

30000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, on the waters of said river, and of Calfpasture River, adjoining lands of Joseph Grubb, and including 5000 acres prior surveys.

The Georgia lands will be sold in tracts of one thousand acres each, the others in the quantities and tracts above described.

Persons desirous to examine the titles and drafts of the above mentioned land, will call for that purpose on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at No. 41, Arch street; proposals of purchase may be made to either of the subscribers.

T. FITZIMONS,
No. —, Chesnut street.
B. R. MORGAN,
No. 41, Arch street.
JEREMIAH PARKER,
No. 9, North Eighth street.

may 14. dts

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Snowhill, Maryland, on the first Friday in June next, part of a tract of Land called STRUGGLE, lying in Worcester county, and all the rest of the Real Estate of Joshua Townsend, deceased, for the payment of his debts. There will be given nine months credit for the one half of the purchase money, and fifteen months credit for the other half; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security for the same, on interest, from the day of sale.—All creditors of the said Joshua Townsend are also again notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of December last, that being the day of the first sale.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Trustee.

may 14. §3w

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front-street.

HAVE received by the ship Belvidere from London, a quantity of Russia Goods, consisting of Diapers, Drillings, Ravens-duck, &c. And by the Fanny, arrived at New-York from Glasgow, an assortment of Scotch goods.

They have also on hand India Nankeens, Lutestrings, and a variety of India Muslins.

may 23 d3w

30 Dollars Reward.

THE Cellar of the Subscribers was broke open last night, and several pieces of Stormount ground Chintz of a set figure were carried off. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, or recover the goods, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No 58 South Front-street.

may 23 d2w

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, South Front-street.

HAVE FOR SALE,

50 Hogsheads Virginia Tobacco, of Fredericksburg and Falmouth Inspections.
30 Hogsheads ditto of Richmond inspection.

may 8. eod6t

Wants a Place,

AS wet nurse, a Young Woman, who can produce good recommendations.—Enquire of the Printer.

may 23 3t

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva

FROM BOURDEAUX,

CONSISTING OF

Claret in hhds. and Cases
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes

FOR SALE BY

Thomas Fitzsimons.

may 26. §4w

The Rev. Dr. BLAIR'S

DISCOURSE,

Delivered on the late National FAST Day.

Is just Published, by

JAMES WATTERS, & Co.

And may also be had of the principal booksellers.

The first volume of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE

With an appendix containing the President's message and the dispatches is now published, and may be had of the publishers—the principal booksellers in Philadelphia—by George Hill, Baltimore and by Alexander Somerville New-York—A few copies of the Dispatches may be had separate.

may 25 eodtf

OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of Beef of best quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINES.

35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half casks of Sherry
30 Casks of Lisbon
300 Cases of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condemned, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.

For Sale by

John Skyrin,
Landenberger's Wharf.

may 4 eodtf

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that a Military Academy is opened in the Northern Liberties in the house formerly belonging to John Masters, esq. between the German-Town and Frankford roads, North Second-street continued

By JOHN BARBER,

Late of the 60th British regiment of Foot and assistant Engineer to the Army acting in the West-Indies.

Where gentlemen will be taught the manual Exercise and made completely acquainted with all the duties of officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers in camp, garrison and Quarters; the forms of regimental and field returns, detachments, rosters &c. &c. also the art of drawing plans, sections and geometrical elevations, the elements of tactics, gunnery and fortification.—A subscription list is left at the bar of the City-Tavern, where the terms and the outlines of the proposed regulations may be seen. The situation is extremely well adapted to the undertaking and eight acres of ground are set apart for the purpose.

N. B. Gentlemen from the Country boarded in the house if required.

may 10. d1w2aw1m

20 Dollars Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the Subscriber, living in York Town, Pennsylvania, a German Servant man, named John Nicholas Kolb, a taylor by trade about 30 years of age and about 5 feet 2 inches high, has brown curled hair, and nearly bald on his head, had on a blue Surtout coat with a silk velvet cape and a dark blue coat with steel buttons, a green mixtured cloth jacket, cloth colored thickset pantaloons a new rorum hat, clouded cotton stockings and calf-skin shoes with strings. He is a good schollar in the German tongue and speaks English; it is likely he may lurk in and about the city of Philadelphia as he has acquaintances there.

Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal so that his master can have him again, shall have the above reward paid by me,

Thomas Owens.

may 23 *d1w

Germantown and Reading Turnpike Road Company.

THE Subscribers Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth entitled, "An act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a Company for making an Artificial Road from the city of Philadelphia, through Germantown, by the rout of Chesnut Hill, to the twelve mile stone on the Reading Road, and thence to Reading in the county of Berks," hereby give notice, that books are provided as the law directs, and that we will proceed to receive subscriptions for the company's stock on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of May next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, at the Tavern of William Buchois, in Germantown, at the Tavern of Jacob Berr, in Reading in the county of Berks, and at the Tavern of George Phleger, in Potts-Town in the county of Montgomery, on the same days, from ten o'clock in the morning, until two o'clock, P. M. on each day, when and where certain of the Commissioners will attend to receive subscriptions accordingly.

april 14th, 1798.

BENJAMIN CHEW, jun.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
SAMUEL BETTON,
GEORGE LOGAN,
JOHN FROMBERGER,
ISAAC FRANKS,
JOS HEISTER,
J. BOWER,
DANIEL ROSE,
SAMUEL LAVERTY,
GEORGE DOUGLASS, jun.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

N. B. Fifteen Dollars to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

april 17—eodt30M

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN NIXON & Co.

A few hhds. of excellent St. Croix SUGAR and RUM, which will be landed at Willings and Francis' wharf next Monday, the 21st instant.

may 16. d5t eotf

A Country Seat to Let.

NEAR the Frankford road, about four and a half miles from Philadelphia—the situation remarkably pleasant and healthy. Immediate possession may be had——Apply at No. 144 South Second Street.

may 4 3tawtf

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 11.

(Continued from Saturday's Gazette.)

The next question was upon striking out from the first section of the bill, "whenever he shall judge the public safety requires the measure," and to insert in its place the amendment of the Select Committee as amended, mentioning the three contingencies in which the President may proceed to raise the army.

Mr. SITGREAVES enquired whether it would be in order to divide the question so as that he might vote *for* striking out and *against* inserting—and being answered in the affirmative, he said he would then call for such a division of the question. He had felt, during the present session, very little disposition to take up much of the time of the house or of the committee; but as no gentleman had at all expressed the opinions which he, Mr. S. entertained on this subject; and as the subject was of so great importance that silence, under such circumstances, could not be compatible with duty; he must intreat the indulgence of the committee while he explained, as briefly as he could, the reasons why he hoped the words contained in the bill from the Senate might be struck out, and neither those contained in the amendment, nor any others, be substituted in their stead.—It was his opinion, formed after much anxious consideration, and which he therefore could not suppress, altho' from what he had heard in the house for some days he could not expect that his ideas would prevail generally with the members—it was his opinion that the military force contemplated by this bill should be *immediately raised*; and that it ought not to depend either upon the discretion of the President as provided by the Senate, or, what is worse, upon the specific contingencies expressed in the amendment of the select committee. He had no objection to trust the President with the discretion alluded to, but as he was very clearly of opinion that the circumstances of the country required that a respectable military force should be provided *without delay*, he did not desire to throw upon the President a responsibility which he was ready to take upon himself, and which he thought ought to be borne by Congress rather than the President. At a time when the country is admitted on all sides to be *in danger*, he could not admit the idea of a *provisional* army; he believed that the military establishment ought to be increased by an addition equal to the exigencies of the times, and that this increase ought to be authorized and directed, by law, in the usual and ordinary form.—

The committee had heard much about a *spirit of compromise*. He believed that this bill had in its origin and progress grown out of this spirit of compromise; this spirit had nearly strangled it in its birth, in the Senate; and this spirit had mangled and mutilated it in the select committee of this house—for himself, he always had believed, and he still believed that this spirit is *an evil spirit*; that, on great and important public points of difference, it never had produced, and never could produce, any good. On a question like the present, he believed there was no half-way line, no middle course, which could be correct—If the actual or probable circumstances of the country require military preparations, they ought to be made; and if there is no danger, there is no necessity for preparation. The spirit of compromise which had prevailed on this occasion, he thought therefore was unwise and improper; it was acting like arbitrators, who, under the notion of *splitting the difference*, did justice to neither party, but injustice to both. He would not say that there is, to use the very restricted language of the amendment, actual *imminent* danger of an invasion; but if there are any appearances, in the state of our foreign relations, to justify a reasonable belief that in one, two, or three years hence, war may be made upon us in our own territory, he believed it was the indispensible duty of Congress, *now to begin* to make preparations to meet it. If we should wait until the danger becomes *imminent*, before we commence the raising of an army, we shall wait too long. Much time is requisite to be employed in the raising and organizing a regular army; and much more before it can be disciplined so as to be efficient. He agreed with those gentlemen who believed that a regular army was most to be depended upon in time of declared war; but he supposed it would be conceded that such an army, in its early infancy, consisting of raw recruits, imperfectly disciplined, is much feebler and much less to be relied on than the militia of the country, who supply the defect of discipline by principle and enthusiasm—The militia will be composed of men, having a common interest in the community, who take the field to fight *pro aris et focis*, for their own preservation and the protection of their families, connections, friends and country: whereas a regular army in this, as in all other countries, will be made up, in a great measure, of the idle and the profligate, who have no property to defend, who are without employment, and without industry to seek it—In this observation, he begged it to be understood that he referred to the private soldiery and not to the officers—If therefore the bill was calculated only for cases of invasion, or of *imminent* danger of invasion, there could be no doubt but the immediate resource of the nation must be in its militia; it is a joke to talk of raising a regular army to repel an invasion which has occurred, or which is, as it were, at our door. Before a regular army, commenced thus late, could operate effectually, the enemy will have effected their lodgment, in the heart of the country, will have taken our chief towns, and have fortified them against our attacks. For all purposes therefore of temporary defence, he presumed the hopes of the nation must rest on the militia and on the volunteers. He understood the army, contemplated by this bill, to be designed to meet that state of things when one or two years hence, all obstacles being removed which at present oppose themselves, on the ocean, to the enterprizes of France, she may be left at liberty to reek her vengeance upon us, by a powerful invasion of the territory of the United States. This is a state of things which we ought to anticipate, whether the projected expedition against England should succeed or fail, it is alike reasonable to expect that under either circumstance, its issue will induce a peace between those rival powers: and when that shall take place, there will be nothing to prevent France from sending her ships and her troops across the atlantic to the invasion of America—It is against this period that Congress ought to prepare with a prudent foresight of events; and to be prepared, they cannot begin too soon. According to all ordinary calculations, they will not, even if they begin now, have their army in a state of efficient readiness before it will be wanted. The country is not the less in danger, that the danger is not at the door: this is a truth, all important, but which did not appear to be sufficiently understood.

He requested that gentlemen who opposed this bill would retrace the arguments which they had used in the course of this session. When measures of defence have been proposed, when arming the merchant-vessels has been under discussion, and when it was contended that the public ships of the United States should be used as convoys, have they not urged, with the utmost solicitude, that these measures must necessarily produce a war? When the dispatches were about to be published, did they not strenuously contend that it would be equal to a declaration of war, and would effectually destroy all remaining hope of accommodation? Yet, after these measures have been adopted, and war, according to their own reasoning, has thus become inevitable, and when it is now proposed to be prepared for so probable an event, they affect to have dismissed all apprehension, and tell us "*there is no danger*."—For himself, Mr. Sitgreaves said, he was ready to avow that he had, always, believed there was danger—he had, all along, believed that it was not in our power, by any efforts, to preserve peace; he had calculated upon the profligacy of the government with whom we were at variance, upon their boundless ambition, their excessive arrogance, and their insatiable resentments. He had believed that the rulers of France would suppose their individual interests to depend on contention with America; and he had never imagined that our danger could be averted, or would be accelerated, by the measures we had adopted; and when he had voted for those measures, it was not from an expectation of averting, but with the view of meeting the danger—He now believed that, unless circumstances should occur in Europe which are not under our controul, the time would come when all the difficulties would be removed which, at present, prevent the Directory from pointing their force against this country, except those which they should encounter in our own courage and our own resources: especially if that sentiment should prevail which had been so often expressed, that a war with France was less to be deprecated than an alliance with England. If no compact could be made with Great Britain that should secure to us the assistance and protection of her navy; and when her numerous fleets shall no longer cover the ocean and keep the fleets of France blocked up in her own ports; what is there to prevent those fleets from landing her military hordes on our shores? We must in that case be exposed, alone and unassisted, to all the efforts of an enemy whom gentlemen affect to consider as all-powerful, and of whose resentments there can be no doubt. What is to become of the immense armies, composed of turbulent and restless spirits, habituated to licentiousness and plunder, when they can no longer be amused with the chimera of a conquest of Great Britain? How will they be disgorged from France, where their continuance must be fatal to the rule of those who now exercise the powers of the government? Where are they to find the rewards which have been so lavishly promised when they shall have atchieved the safety of the republic? Is there not good reason to fear that they will be sent to seek their reward in America, to divide our lands, and establish a military colony in the United States? Are we not exposed to every project of this sort in the south, and from the quarter of Louisiana?—He believed that these are not exaggerated apprehensions, that they ought to excite us seriously to think of a danger that may not be very remote; and with firmness and resolution to prepare for the worst. He could not, for himself, consent to postpone, one day, the raising of an army that might be likely effectually to protect the country, when our troubles shall come upon us; he could never consent to impose on the President the responsibility of so important a measure; still less was he willing, so to confine and restrict his discretion, as that he could only use it when it would be too late. He repeated that however soon our preparations might begin, there was a strong probability that the army could not be efficiently raised, organized, equipped, and disciplined, before it might be necessary to call them into action.

Solemnly impressed with this conviction, he must vote for raising this army immediately, altho' he had no expectation that such a vote would succeed; but placed in a responsible situation, in critical times, he could not otherwise discharge his duty, than by declaring his opinion candidly, and pressing it upon the Committee. He was sensible that, in expressing this opinion, he should differ from some respectable friends with whom he had always acted—He lamented it extremely—He lamented that any of his friends should adopt sentiments, which, as he conceived, tended to cripple the necessary measures of defence; that they should swell the numbers of those who had been uniform in their opposition to these measures. Of all possible times, he believed the present to be the least proper for compromise—In such times gentlemen should think for themselves, should act from the result of their opinions; and, if they cannot succeed in carrying measures which they think necessary for the honor and interest of the Country, should devolve the responsibility of consequences on those who defeat them.

While he was up he would notice the observations of some members who profess to decline voting for the proposed armament, because on a recent question, others had voted to limit the duration of the direct tax to one year. No man regretted more than he did the decision of that question, or was more desirous that the duration of the tax should be commensurate with the expence which it was intended to defray: but it did not follow, that because they had commited one error, they should commit another. The defence of the country ought not to be crippled from an idea that money would not be raised to meet the expence—It is our duty to adopt the necessary measures of defence, and afterwards it will be our duty to provide the money. The session was not yet closed, and before the house rises, it could not be doubted but resources would be found to answer all exigencies.—He concluded with calling for a division of the question.

The question on striking out the words in the original bill, viz. "whenever he shall

judge the public safety requires the measure" was put and carried, there being 72 votes for it.

Mr. HARPER then moved to insert the words recommended to be inserted in their place by the Select Committee, viz. "*in the event of a declaration of war against the United States, or of actual invasion of their territory by a foreign power, or of immediate danger of such invasion, discovered, in his opinion, to exist.*"

The question was carried, there being 68 votes for it.

The next amendment proposed by the Select Committee was to strike out twenty thousand (men) and to insert ten thousand.

Mr. GALLATIN wished this question to be divided, as he wished to strike out twenty, and insert five thousand. He was led to wish this amendment from the general agreement which there seemed to be, and agreeably to the confession of his colleague (Mr. Sitgreaves) that at present there exists no danger of an invasion from Europe. If there was any danger at all, it seemed to be confined wholly to the Southern States, and it was said yesterday by a gentleman from that quarter (Mr. Pinckney) that 12 or 1300 men in South Carolina would be very useful. If that number would be sufficient for that State, Mr. G. thought 5000 would be a number sufficient to be raised for any object to which they could be applied. As for himself he was against the bill in toto, as he did not believe in any danger, which the militia would not be able to meet; but if an army must be raised, it need not be larger than gentlemen could find an use for.

Mr. HARTLEY had some doubt whether Congress ought not then to go further than was intended by the bill, and vote for an efficient force to be raised immediately. Nothing but the expence, and the strong objections made against the necessity of the measure, induced him to be in favour only of a provisional army, to be raised on certain contingencies.

The right of delegating the power intended to be given to the President has been very fully discussed. He thought there had been great accommodation on the part of the majority to limit the time.

The President, Mr. H. said, will be in a very delicate and responsible situation. The whole world looking on, he will certainly strive to act in the best manner.—He was perfectly satisfied that the President should have the power of raising the 20,000 men, or as many of them as he thought necessary, upon one or more of these contingencies happening. No one ought to say that 20,000 men in case of a war would be too many. In the year 1776, when we were contending against a nation perhaps not so formidable by land as the one now about annoying us; Congress voted 88 battalions of infantry, besides cavalry and artillery, and afterwards 16 additional battalions were voted.

Whenever armies are to be raised by recruiting, you must in the first place be at considerable expence in supporting officers without men, but this cannot be avoided.—The officers should be selected from the several states, and dispersed over the Union.

If we have a war, as the President might engage men for a shorter period than three years, he trusted that the sons of the yeomanry of the country would come forth as on a former occasion.

Mr. H. said, gentlemen might speak as highly as they pleased in favour of militia—The plan now in view would draw a part of them into the standing troops, where they would be better disciplined; and, in addition to the knowledge of shooting, they would acquire that of moving and manœuvring to advantage.

Standing troops will be necessary in a war of any length. You may occasionally call the militia; but it would be immensely inconvenient to be constantly calling the husbandman from the field, and the mechanic from his labours, and to have the whole country marching and countermarching. Short tours of duty in the militia is a serious difficulty, and cannot well be helped. Some attempts have been made to retain the militia in camp six months, but they have been distressing; one instance he would mention—In the year 1776, a reinforcement to the Northern Army, 5000 militia, were ordered out under the command of General Bricket. They were very good men, they were in camp for some months at Ticonderoga; but, from camp duty, separation from their families, and impatience, they became sickly and depressed, and were daily applying for discharges.

Where the service is not of long duration, but active, the militia can be useful, especially in a woody country. They may frequently act to advantage in aid of the regular troops. They performed their duty in union when General Burgoyne's army was taken. A number of bold and decided men left their homes, resolved that the invading army should be destroyed or taken before they returned. The army was taken.—In several other places the militia atchieved reputation.

Mr. H. was not for a large standing army in time of peace—nor in time of war for more troops than would give security, and be a convenience to the rest of the community.—He strongly urged the propriety in the present state of things, of granting the power to the President. He was confident it would be faithfully attended to. If any intentional wrong took place, an enlightened people would discover it.

From the arguments of some gentlemen, all is security—we have nothing to fear—Those arguments have been so forcibly or artfully used, that for the moment numbers may be led away by them. Recollection and thought will bring them back; and if they do not dissent or discredit absolutely what is said about our security, they must doubt it and prefer their own measures.

If none of the contingencies contemplated in the bill happen, no men are to be raised; but if any of them should happen, the number should not be reduced from 10,000 men to 5,000, but rather remain at 20,000.

As to providing the means, Mr. Hartley was inclined to think that they were not obliged to go to any great extent. No money was provided to pay the militia who may be called out; but the national character and honour are certainly pledged to furnish what may be necessary—so they will in this case.

He conceived, however, that it might be prudent to appropriate 150,000 or 200,000 dollars at present, to be under the direction of the President, in case troops were to be raised under this bill, which might be applied towards bounty, or equipping.—He was decidedly against the motion for reduction.

Mr. HARPER did not know by what kind of reasoning the gentleman from Pennsylvania could conclude that nobody apprehended any danger from invasion, except from the West-Indies, and that in the Southern States. He had himself said, that there was danger in that quarter, but by no means that there was none any where else; so far from it he had declared it to be his opinion that there was as much danger in Rhode Island, as in any other part of the Union. Another gentleman (the Speaker) contended that the Army on the coasts of France, which in gasconading style they call the army of England, may be the *Army of America*, and the transports collecting at Bordeaux and Brest, instead of being intended to go against London, may be sent to Florida or against Rhode-Island. This, in his mind, was a probable event; and when he saw 150, or 200,000 men collected on the shores of France, said to be for a particular purpose, he could readily conceive that a wing of that army might have another destination. He had not the happy turn of mind of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who, notwithstanding all that was heard and seen from France and her Agents, could still believe that we have no danger to apprehend, except from the West Indies. Mr. H. believed the most imminent danger was from that quarter, but by no means the only danger, he believed there were others, not only great but serious and threatening; he believed the Executive Directory were too wise and had too good information to make an attempt on England; and though he did not believe that we had any certain knowledge of an intended invasion from Europe, yet it was extremely probable. He was therefore opposed to the reduction of the proposed army to 5,000 men, because he did not think them sufficient, nor did he concur with another gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sitgreaves) that an army must be raised for a year or two before it can be useful. Much depended upon officers; and he believed if these were active and did their duty, three months would make an army as fit for service as three years. He therefore believed an army of 10,000 men might be raised and compleated for the field, if occasion required, before the next session of Congress; and he did not mean to say that any danger could assail us in the mean time, which 10,000 men, with the assistance of the Militia (whose service he never meant to lose sight of) would not be able to repel.

Mr. H. said, had he been so desirous of degrading the Militia, as his colleague (Gen. Sumter) had supposed, he should have cited some instances of their disgrace, which he could have easily done. He believed the Militia were the materials out of which a defence was to be raised, but he still believed that it was necessary to have a regular force to act with them; and though 5,000 men might be sufficient for the protection of the Southern Coast, as they might be wanted in other quarters, he should be opposed to raising any less number than 10,000 men.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOX'S AUCTION ROOM.

ON Tuesday next, at ten o'clock in the morning, will be sold by auction, a number of articles in the SADLERY and COACH HARNESS line—consisting of

Complete setts of Coach and Chariot harness for 2 & 4 horses
Complete setts of Chair Harness
Complete setts of Furniture for like harness
} finely plated

Plated Bitts, Spurs, Territs, Buckles, Staples &c.
Spur Leathers, Straps &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of English Walnuts
Capers
Sweet Oil
Coffee Bags
Glass-Ware
Looking Glasses
Silver Watches

At the same time will be sold

Six Bales of German Linens.

EDWARD FOX, auctioneer.

may 22 dts

MAILS are now received from and sent to the following places every day Sundays excepted.

Alexandria, Va.	Havre de Grace, Md.
Baltimore, Md.	New Brunswick, N. J.
Bladensburg, Md.	Newark, N. J.
Boston, Ms.	New Haven, C.
Bristol, Pa.	New York, city.
Charleston, Md.	Princeton, N. J.
Chester, Pa.	Rahway, N. J.
Christiana, De.	Trenton, N. J.
Elizabethtown, N. J.	Washington, city.
Elkton, Md.	Wilmington, D.
Georgetown, Ptk.	Woodbridge, N. J.

Mails from Winchester, Va. are made up every Thursday 7½ A. M. and Friday half an hour before sunset,

May 22, 1798.
General Post Office. } eo6t

To be Sold, in Burlington,

Immediately opposite the wharf on the river Delaware,

A Large new two story brick House, and Lot sixty feet in front and one hundred deep—The House consists of two large parlours, one 17 by 21, the other 19 by 21, an entry in the middle, three large bed chambers and one small one, well finished garrets, a large kitchen, pantry, store room, &c. with good cellars, good water and garden, all new, well finished and in perfect order. Immediatee possession will be given. Enquire of Edward Bonsall & Co. or of Francis Durdin, Burlington, who will inform the price and shew the premises.

may 24 3taaw

Bank of the United States,

May 15th, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, that previous to the renewal of Certificates for Shares of this Bank, which may be lost or destroyed, it will be required in future, that a particular description of the original certificates should be advertised twice a week for three months in the Newspaper called "*The Gazette of the United States & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser*," informing of the loss or destruction, and the intention of the party to apply for a renewal.

In six calendar months after the expiration of the advertising as above, the New Certificates will be issued upon the claimants producing proof of their having been advertised as required, together with the testimony of the loss or destruction, and giving the usual security to indemnify the Bank against any injury which may arise from the renewal.

By Order of the Directors,
G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

may 15. 12aw6w

FOR SALE,

THE whole or one half of a PLANTATION on the river Delaware, between Burlington and Bordenton (two miles from the latter), containing about 400 acres; 60 of which are bottom meadow, and 100 wood land; there are 30 acres of red clover to cut this year (exclusive of meadow) but will exceed 50 the next; and any quantity of manure may be had for the upland from the meadow without injury.

An orchard of grafted fruit yielding between 60 and 70 hogsheads of excellent cider; a dwelling-house with a barn, stable, granary and other necessary buildings go with one part in case of a division; on the other are no improvements, but has one of the most elegant situations for a house to be seen on the river. The land is of good quality, suitable for grazing or agriculture, and convenient to market by land or water. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Thomas St. John.

May 5 eodtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *May* 28.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. II.

IT was, indeed, time to draw our misplaced affections home, and concentrate them upon their proper object, our own country—to learn how disgraceful it was to gratify an inveterate antipathy against a nation with which we were at peace, and to cherish for another, that has never ceased to do us ill services, even the rapturous attachment of a lover. As an individual, I would not be so imprudent as to trust a stranger with unbounded confidence, and I should blush to indulge a rancorous hatred for an enemy whom I had overcome. Grant that Great-Britain deserved, during the revolutionary war, the warmest resentment of America; was not our opposition to her views crowned with success? Did we not, at the point of the sword, compel her to subscribe our independence? I may be answered "Yes, with the assistance of France, we did." It is true, that without the co-operation of France, we might have suffered more: but do those who give me this answer, think so degradingly of the American spirit, as to ascribe principally to France the attainment of our independence? Do they believe that we should have submitted, had we stood alone? The power of the parent country was great indeed, but the determination to form a free and independent government was too firmly taken to be relinquished. But let us suppose that we are indebted to France for our liberties, that our own exertions would have been impotent and unsuccessful,—grant all this; what was the character of France at the time she assisted us, and what her object? Tell me, my learned friends, was it the guardian angel of liberty who flew to our succour—the protector of the oppressed—the friend of equal liberty? If so, why institute Festivals to commemorate the cruel Day in which that friend was murdered? What new chains are these that you rejoice are broken? It cannot be that you mean our deliverers wore chains themselves?—kind souls! if this was the case, it was generous indeed to travel 3000 miles in fetters to relieve us from bondage. How sincerely they must have sympathised in our sufferings, so entirely to have forgotten their own! But to be serious, and to be plain, I can find but little worth copying in either republican or monarchical France. Not so with the country from which we sprang—I am not blinded to its faults, which are not a few; but then I see much to admire. It shall be my task to attempt a cursory comparison between those two countries, and the treatment we have met with from them respectively; in order to ascertain how far the warm attachment we have expressed for the one, and the inveterate hatred we have vowed against the other, is justifiable and proper.

We profess ourselves to be freemen;—we pertinaciously insist upon preserving the liberty of the press unrestrained; and yet no American has, heretofore, dared to speak of Great-Britain in any other terms than those of contumely. The epithets "tyrant," "monster," "slave," any body might venture safely to apply to that nation, and would be sure to gain applause. For my part I am not disposed, especially at the expence of truth, to gratify such a savage disposition in any reader be he who he may. I am rather content to run the risque of being called names myself;—any one is fully at liberty to call me Tyrant Fabricius—Monster Fabricius, Slave Fabricius, or any other such ridiculous name. I have only to say, in reply, that I consider myself a freeman—a native, but mark me, not an adopted American. As such I am entitled to certain rights that I will not surrender but with my life; and among those rights I deem not the least valuable the privilege of speaking, and, if I choose, of printing my sentiments freely, being responsible, only, to the laws of my country for the abuse of that liberty. You who cannot submit to the expression of opinions different from your own, without resorting to violence to punish the man who presumes to think for himself, examine, if it be possible, your hearts in the mirror of truth, and you will find them wretchedly diseased with passion, malice, hatred, and many other dreadful failings: you will then be better able to determine who is the basest slave—the bigot who suffers none to think differently from himself, or the man who allows to another the same privilege he asks for himself.

I was not the last to engage in our revolutionary war; nor will I be the first to surrender up that independence I lent my mite to acquire. My vote shall never be given for bending the knee to any nation on earth. Let us, however, respect in another, even if he be a stranger, or an enemy, those qualities which are really worthy of being copied. I am not disposed to give to the government and laws of England a preference to our own; but I recognize a strong resemblance between them. I do not now speak exclusively of the constitution of the United States. I take into consideration all of our frames of government as well as that, and the laws of our country. I am aware, that the British government requires, at a proper time, some improvement—that some of its genuine principles should have fairer play. It suits us to have a republican government—the English have preferred, for several centuries, a frame of government partly monarchical, partly aristocratical, and partly democratical. They allow to us the right of enjoying our way of thinking with regard to our particular frame of government; why not extend to them the same indulgence? In all essential points the liberties of the people are guarded in both. It is true we enjoy many blessings that the English cannot boast of; but examine our civil regulations, and our boasted constitutions, and it will be found that in adopting the one, and in framing the other, we have thought it worth while to pattern after the English model. No citizen of the United States can be deprived of his life, his liberty, or his property, unless declared to be forfeited by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. Is an Englishman's life, liberty, or property, less secure? Examine Magna Charta, and there will be found an article guarding them in almost the very words. "An article so important," observes a celebrated French writer*, speaking of that part of Magna Charta, "that it may be said to comprehend the whole end and design of political societies." Let me not be told that the right of suspending the Habeas Corpus act, can, at any time, cheat a subject of the king of England of his liberty; for the very same power of suspension, which, in certain conjunctures, the safety of the commonwealth may require to be exercised, is vested by our own government in Congress†. Is not the liberty of the press protected by similar regulations in both countries? Are Englishmen's houses less their castles than our own? What are the powers of the tyrant of England, as he has been called, "that king of sea-robbers—that monster, whose only law is power, and who respects neither the rights of nations nor the property of individuals?" Let a solemn statute,‖ passed long before this blustering defamer's birth, give the answer. "Be it likewise declared and enacted, by the authority of this present parliament, that neither his majesty, nor his privy council, have, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, or authority, to examine, or draw into question, determine, or dispose of the lands, tenements, goods, or chattles of any of the subjects of this kingdom." By many other statutes§ it is declared that the king shall impose no taxes, in any shape whatsoever, without the consent of Parliament.

By our Constitution,§ Congress have the power to raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money for that use shall last longer than two years." This biennial appropriation is intended periodically to invest any one of the branches of our government—the President, the Senate, or the House of Representatives, with the power of preventing the army being improperly made use of. The English bill of rights¶ declares "that the raising or keeping a standing army within this kingdom, in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against law. Altho' the Parliament found it necessary, antecedent to the present war, to establish a standing body of troops, this army was only raised for one year, and the taxes destined for its payment and the *Mutiny Bill* for its regulations were obliged to be annually renewed; so that it was, and must still be, after the conclusion of the present war, in the power of the King, the House of Lords, or of the Commons, to suspend the military establishment. Our Constitution declares "that no soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any House without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law."** The petition of right enacts that "no soldier shall be quartered on the subject without his own consent."†† By the 10th article of the amendments to the constitution of the United States, it is declared "that excessive bail shall not be required." A provision very wisely adopted to protect our persons from oppressive imprisonments. I say *wisely adopted* altho' it be copied from the regulations of a "horde of slaves."‡‡ It would be fatiguing to enumerate all the points of resemblance between the civil institutions of the two countries; it is sufficient to have selected some of the most remarkable. My object is to shew how we, intuitively as it were, pattern after the nation we despise, hate and abhor; and, for the honour of our country, how little we resemble the people we profess so much to admire.

Permit me to enquire how comes it if the British are slaves, that the determinations of their Courts of Justice, which, and which only establish the fate of their Lives, Liberties and Property, are of the highest authority in our Courts? What! does the blood of every true born son run cold at the thought? You are, already, feeling if your heads are on your shoulders. It is most true! We make use, in our Scales of Justice, of the very same weights that this "Tyrant," this "Monster" and his "Minions" have regulatsd. "Forbid it Liberty! forbid it Equality! we will have nothing in common with them; there must be death and disease in their example." But my good friends, these people are wicked enough to eat and sleep—start not I beseech you—be consistent and vow a perpetual fast. They are brave; you must resolve to be cowards.—They cherish and cultivate the Amor Patriæ. You must become traitors. Their exertions rise with the occasion. "The first blow we will take off our hats—the second shall drive us upon our knees and the third shall make us bite the dust." Their vessels ride triumphant in every quarter of the world: were all the Nations on earth united against these people they would make a bold stand and then not die but in the last ditch.

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* M. D. Lolme.
† Const. U. States, Ar. 1. Sect. 9.
‡ 25 Edw. I. c. 5 and 6. 34 Edw. I. st. 4. c. 1. 14 Edw. III. st 2. c. 1. 3 Car. I. 1. W & M. st. 2. c. 2.
§ Ar. 1. sect. 8.
‖ 16 Car. I. cap. 10.
¶ Stat. 1. W. & M. c. 2.
** 5th art. of Amend. to Const U. States.
†† 3 Car. I. Among the boasted rights of the Poles was reckoned the privilege of not having soldiers quartered on the *gentry*. Mod. Univ. Hist. xxxiv. 23. This was the nation we thought a terrestial Paradise compared to Great Britain, before the late calamities of the Poles.
‡‡ 1. W. & M. st. 2. c 2.

"Let our merchants take care of their vessels themselves, we see no honour in dying in the *first* or in the *last* Ditch." Come, my friends, be honest for once, and speak the truth; have you not been anticipating the meridien splendour of the United States—when we shall be strong enough to make all others bend to our powers—when our proud vessels shall force a welcome in every port? When this shall be the case, and fate has as irrevocably deemed it to be so as you have prayed for it, it must be expected that some turbulent, restless demagogue will then apply to us such terms as "Monster," "Tyrant" and "Leviathan;" even if, at that period, the lives, the liberties, and the property of Americans should be as secure as those of Englishmen are at this day in England. May it then be said of us, with as much truth as it has been by a learned French writer observed of the English, the objects of our scorn and hatred. "They know better than any other people upon earth, how to value at the same time these three great advantages, religion, commerce, and liberty."§§

FABRICIUS.

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§§ Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, lib. xx. cap. IX.

TO THE PEOPLE.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

The object of the last address under this proverbial signature was to warn you against the perversion of good maxims for bad purposes, and, as if the writer had been inspired by a prophetic spirit, the subjection of Switzerland has since illustrated his doctrine.

Any nation that makes peace its great object, for the sake of encreasing its wealth, must at some time or other, fall a prey to a rapacious conqueror. Look at Switzerland and behold the proof! What has become of the spirit of William Tell? Who now will dare to walk erect before an ensign of despotism, set up by a band of atrocious villains, in a soil *soaken* with the blood of women and children? It was once said of the Swiss that their best produce was "*Man and Steel, the Soldier and his Sword.*" but mistaking the want of motive for war in other nations, for the effect of their independent character, they dwindled into a set of mere mercenaries. They for a long time have been found scattered over Europe in three appropriate professions. 1st. Hirelings for military parade. 2d. Doorkeepers to the great: and 3d. Usurers.

The Swiss guards usually surround the palaces of king and on a certain 10th of August, they were massacred like sheep in Paris, without exciting one sentiment of resentment in their degraded nation. The love of peace, or rather the fear of losing their wealth by war, absorbed every other idea and imposed a shameful silence.

"*Parlez au Swisse,*" used to be seen over the entrance of every Hotel in Paris, and that the honor of being a porter might be characteristic of the nation, they wore a badge which designated this humiliating privilege.

A great part, perhaps the greater part, of the money lenders in Europe are Swiss; in this business they give way to none, not even to Jews; they worship wealth as their summum bonum, and "*point d'argent point de Swisse*" has become a proverb universally received. Avarice indispensably creates fear, for a spirit of accumulation begets a dread of loss and every miser must be a coward.

While the Swiss had more honor than wealth no nation wished to trouble them; on one hand there was a patriotic spirit to be conquered, on the other there was no money to be gained; but when avarice became the deity, and peace the priestess of the altar, when they became rich by becoming submissive, a double motive was generated: little or no opposition was to be feared, and great gain was to be acquired; this could not fail to attract the attention of the "great republic"; for this my friends is the very essence of all that actuates the detestable tyrants of France, and this alone has decided the fate of Switzerland.

It may not be proper to exult in the misfortunes, even of the unworthy, but it is certainly proper to contemplate in their ruin, the point to which disgraceful peace will infallibly lead us; and you ought to make the national spirit of Switzerland a negative example forever.

When you hear men preach about peace, with caution listen to them, when they talk of peace at any price remember the late dispatches from our envoys. When you hear them extol your worst enemy, (the French) and abuse your own government, think of the wretches who have ruined Holland; and when you hear them cry out "stop the wheels of government" call them *Swiss*, tell them to go home, and not disgrace America by calling it *their* country.

In calculating the value of peace take the great scale and not *the small one* of a few years. War will be found œconomical, whenever peace is disgraceful. At this moment it would be œconomical to go to war even if every shilling in the country were to be spent in support of it; for if you are to *buy* peace the price has no other limits than abject slavery and extreme poverty; & when like fire war should cease for want of fuel, your peace will continue only with your wretchedness: for as soon as you have acquired any thing to lose, upon the common principles of combustion, war will break out again. On the other hand war will have its period if honorably supported and this is the only way of gaining a peace, which by keeping up a military spirit may become permanent.

The French are formidable in Europe by their artillery and their horse; the first, thank God, they can't well transport hither, and while we continue an undivided people we could match them in the other even if they had the utmost facility in navigation. Be but firm, united and prepared for war, and peace is certain; but weak, dilatory or contradictory measures will as certainly invite the enemy hither: their success in Europe, notwithstanding their military prowess, is more the effect of the divisions their diplomatic skill had excited than what their valor won by fair conquest. Let us my friends profit by the example, join hands and exclaim with one accord: *We will have peace with honor, or war with energy.*

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Just Landed,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
No 129, *South Front street.*

25 hhds. and 2 barrels green Coffee

WHERE MAY ALSO BE HAD,

Mountain and Malaga Wine in hhds. and qr. casks
A few casks of superior old Colemenar wine, fit for the immediate use of private families

Calcutta and Madrass Goods.

CONSISTING OF

Humhums, Tickerys, Patna Chintz Taffaties, Pullicat, Chappa, Madrass, and Barhar Handkerchiefs.

40 boxes of Spermaceti Candles—and
A few green silk Umbrellas of large sizes.

EDWARD DUNANT.

may 24 3t

CONGRESS.

On Saturday the House of Representatives of the United States, went into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the United States. A motion was made by Mr. MACON *to strike out "such," before* armed vessels, *so as to make the law general against the vessels of any nation which shall have committed depredations, &c. This motion occasioned some debate, and was negatived, there being only 22 votes for it. The committee then rose, and this motion was again renewed in the house, and the yeas and nays taken upon it, when it was negatived 70 to 20. The motion was then put on the bill's passing to a third reading, upon which the yeas and nays were taken, and carried 51 to 39. The Speaker then put the usual question, "When shall this bill have its third reading?" Which was answered by* Monday *and to-day (Saturday). Some debate took place on the motion for the most distant day, which being negatived 49 to 41, the bill was ordered to be read a third time immediately. It was read accordingly, and passed. The Yeas and Nays upon the passing were as follow:*

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen,	Messrs. Hofmer,
Baer,	Imlay,
Bartlett,	Kittera,
Bayard,	Lyman,
Brooks,	Machir,
Bullock,	Matthews,
Champlin,	Morgan,
Chapman,	Morris,
Cochran,	Otis,
Coit,	J. Parker,
Craik,	Reed,
Dana,	Schureman,
Dennis,	Sewall,
Dent,	Shepard,
Edmond,	Sinnickson,
Evans,	Sitgreaves,
A. Foster,	N. Smith,
D. Foster,	Thatcher,
J. Freeman,	Thomas,
Glen,	Thomson,
Goodrich,	Tillinghast,
Grifwold,	Van Alen,
Grove,	Wadsworth,
Harper,	J. Williams,
Hartley,	50.
Hindman,	

NAYS.

Messrs. Baldwin,	Messrs. Holmes,
Bard,	Jones,
Benton,	Locke,
Blount,	Lyon,
Brent,	Macon,
Bryan,	M'Clenachan,
Burgess,	M'Dowell,
W. C. Claiborne	Milledge,
T. Claiborne,	New,
Clopton,	W. Smith,
Davis,	Sprigg,
Dawson,	Stanford,
Elmendorf,	Sumter,
Fowler,	A. Trigg,
Gallatin,	J. Trigg,
Gillespie,	V. Cortlandt,
Gregg,	Varnum,
Hanna,	Venable,
Harrison,	R. Williams
Havens,	40.
Heister,	

[The minority on this occasion was stated at 20 in a few of Saturday's Gazette.]

From Paris Papers by the brig Amiable Matilda.

Particulars of the late

DISTURBANCES AT ROME.

PARIS, March 28.

We have hitherto had but very uncertain accounts relative to the late troubles at Rome and of the nature of the division said to exist among the French troops in that city. The following may be relied on as a correct statement of the affair:

ROME, MARCH 4.

A few days after the arrival of General Massena, some officers of the etat major took from the churches and palaces, a considerable quantity of valuable articles; and, it is said, the houses of several rich individuals were not spared. Besides, the contributions had been levied to a sum sufficiently large, viz. 30 millions of livres, independent of the expences for the support of the army. A general cry was raised at Rome against these exactions, and the French officers were not the last to disapprove of these rigorous measures. A great number of them assembled, in the church of the Rotunda, (the Pantheon) and there drew up an address to the commander in chief, of which the following is an extract.

"The rapid march of the army of Italy toward Rome, to avenge the assassination of General Duphot, proves, that Frenchmen are ready to sacrifice every thing to insure the liberty and honour of their country, but some individuals, under authority have entered the richest houses in this city; and taken from thence the most valuable effects without giving any receipts.

"We therefore, demand of you that the goods taken under different pretexts, from the houses and churches belonging to foreign powers with whom we are at peace, be immediately restored, and that these places be put in a situation they were previous to our entrance into Rome. Besides the balance of our pay which we now claim, we persist in demanding vengeance for the robberies which have been committed in Rome by our GRADUATI, and the devastating and corrupted administration who, in the midst of unbridled luxury, are night and day plunged in debauchery. You, citizen general, have the authority in your own hands, and it rests with you to make use of it against the brigands who we again repeat it, dishonor us."

This circumstance occasioned, as might be expected, a great agitation in the French garrison, which was soon divided into two parties, the one attaching itself to the officers who signed the declaration, the other reprobating the act as highly imprudent.—Several violent skirmishes ensued and some blood was spilt; at length however, the officers' party got the better.

But the day after, the people assembled in a croud in the Transtiberian quarter, and armed with fusils, swords and stilettoes, massacred every Frenchman they met, as well as several of the inhabitants known to be attached to democratic principles. So great was their fury, that they spared neither the wives or children of those persons. The French upon this, united and marched against the insurgents; a warm action ensued and the loss on both sides was very considerable; however the French at length, got the advantage and dispersed the insurgents; several of the latter were taken and put to death on the spot. This insurrection had several ramifications. The same day, the inhabitants of Valletri, Albano, Marino, and Castello, revolted and after having killed numbers of Frenchmen, marched towards Rome to aid the Transtiberians. A body of troops which were sent against them, met them on the 27th. A most obstinate and bloody battle was the consequence, in which after great loss the insurgents were routed. The French pursued them into their country, which they completely ravaged and put to the sword every one whom they found with arms.

But, previous to this, on the 25th. the officers of the French army had written to the citizens of Rome in these words:

"Citizens, the vigorous resolution which we yesterday took as well to save our own honor as to punish the robbers who had wished to tarnish it, ought to have convinced you that the French army is not capable of the robberies committed in your city, but that the authors of them are only a few individuals whom we hold in abhorrence."

"To attain the end which we propose, that is to punish the guilty, already pointed out by the public voice, we invite you, immediately to come and declare at the Rotunda, the quantity of money, furniture, valuable effects or horses, which have been taken from you, whether with, or without receipts. You need not fear any thing; your declaration will punish the guilty. The army will protect you, which is certainly better than the protection of a band of robbers, who will sooner or later be punished You are not obliged to give more than is legally demanded, and that only on the receipts of persons properly authorised. We wish to give you liberty, but we do not wish to see you pillaged."

Several proclamations have been since published both by General Dagelmann and the Consuls; and tranquillity is restored for the present, at least in appearance.

The discontents of the officers are somewhat appeased by the discharge of the pay due them. As they appeared much incensed against general Massena, he has determined to retire to Ancona. The two parties have sent expresses to the Directory to inform it of the affair, and stating their respective griefs. The restitution of the effects taken from the Churches and inhabitants has not yet taken place, although it was formally promised on the demand of the discontented officers

PARIS, March 27.

The primary assemblies of Paris advance but slowly in their operations. The electors already known are Cambaceres and Genissieux, ex-conventionals, Biansac, ex-constituent; Magendies, ex-administrator: Raisson, Antonelle, Cherin, Gohier, Macelin, Pons, Perdrix, Follope, Real, Xavier, Andoin, Maignet, Lamaigniere, Cilleran, Caignard, Editor of L'Ami de la Patrie; Tissot, ex-secretary to Sottin.

In most of the primary assemblies of Versailles, those who entitle themselves exclusive patriots have had a schism. The journal DES HOMMES LIBRES, in giving an account of this fact, says, the royalists and terrorists are each striving with their utmost might.

FLORENCE, March 6.

Our Hotels are filled with strangers who flock from Rome. We have here several prelates, among whom are cardinals Duguani, Maury, Zalada and Rinuaini. The Abbe Maury who was forced to quit Sienna is also obliged to leave Florence and Tuscany, notwithstanding the remonstrances he has made to the secretary of state and the SECRECY which he wishes to preserve, being announced as the nephew of a Jacob Pignatelli.

Pius VI. remained 4 days at Sienna, in the convent of Augustin's, he appeared tranquil and resigned to his fate. He keeps INCOG. And the orders given to render him no honors have been rigorously observed. He has been forced to quit that city.

It is said his holiness will not be able to find an asylum any where, unless at Malta or in America.

PARIS, 6 Germinal, (26th March.)

We have announced that the Council of Ancients of the Cisalpine Republic had rejected the treaty of alliance and commerce which its plenipotentiaries had concluded with the French Republic. We are assured, that this news is not only true, but the Executive Directory of France, indignant at this refusal, has passed a severe degree, by which, after stating that all the territory of that Republic has been conquered by the armies of France, and that the *independence* granted to them, was conditioned on a treaty of alliance and commerce, of which the ratification has been presented by some intriguing persons, bought or bribed by their enemies, decree,

1st. A contribution shall be raised for the support of the French troops in Italy.

2d. The citizens, to the number of 21, (comprehending there in the President appointed by the General in chief to the Directory) shall be suspended from all thiri functions, and immediately arrested.

It is thought that the motives which led the Council of Ancients of the Cisalpine legislative body to reject the treaty are, first the article obliging them to furnish, for an unlimited time, 18 millions for the support of 25,000 French troops—2d, That which obliges them to fortify at their expence and under the direction of French engineers, places destined to remain always in the power of garrisons, composed for the greater part, of French troops- 3, The stipulation of submitting the Cisalpine army to be constantly commanded by French generals.

NEW TEA WAREHOUSE.

No. 39, *South Front Street,*

OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has opened a Store for the sale of all kinds of TEAS, imported in the late arrivals at Boston and Philadelphia, (as under) and which she is determined to sell on reasonable terms. It will be her constant endeavour to give satisfaction to those who please to favor her with their custom. Country stores will find it their advantage to deal with her, as she can at a moment's notice assort them any quantity wanted, and will allow a reasonable credit on approved notes.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, and Bohea—Also, Coffee and Loaf Sugar for sale.

Sarah Eaton.

april 12 s&th 6w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *Mar* 28.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, at Bourdeaux, dated April 2, to a respectable mercantile house in this city.

There is no change in the situation of affairs relative to America. Two of our Envoys are about quitting Paris, Mr. Pinckney and Mr. Marshall.

By Mr. Vincent Low, who arrived from Cape Heslopen yesterday afternoon, we have received the melancholy news of the loss of His Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Braak, Captain Drew, which overset in Old Kiln Roads about four o'clock last Friday afternoon—she was at the time under the mainsail and reefed topsails, just about to cast anchor, a mile from the light-house, her boat along side waiting for the captain, who intended to go on shore at Lewes Town: a sudden flaw of wind laid her down on her beam ends; she immediately filled and went down, with Captain Drew, his Lieutenant, and 38 Officers, Seamen and Marines! The rest of the ship's company about 25, including the boatswain, escaped in the boats, and several were taken up by a pilot boat.

The Braak parted with the fleet off the western islands in chase of a strange sail, and was unable to rejoin the convoy; about 25 days ago she fell in with and captured a Spanish ship from La Plata bound to Spain, with a very valuable cargo, consisting of 200 tons of copper in bars, a quantity of cocoa, &c. the prize is arrived in the Delaware. 12 of the prisoners were lost in the sloop of war.

The unfortunate Captain Drew was brother to Captain Drew of the Cerberus frigate, who was drowned in Plymouth Sound on the 15th of January last.

COMMUNICATIONS.

It would be an endless labor to notice all the lies and misrepresentations that crowd the pages of Bache's paper. In the Aurora of this morning, he pretends to account for the uniformity of the sentiments expressed by the ministers of religion on the late fast day, by suggesting that they were prompted to do this, by "circulars issued some weeks before from a certain public office to the select reverend throughout the union." The office alluded to certainly is the Department of State; and the facts were simply these—Proclamations were printed for the information of all the clergy in the United States: they were formed into packets and addressed to the marshals, and to facilitate their distribution by the aid of the public mails, they were separately folded and packed up at the Department of State, but without the name of one clergyman superscribed, it being left to the marshal to add to the superscription of *Reverend* the name of each minister in his district.

One circumstance mentioned by Bache, in the same paragraph is deserving of attention. He says that, "rancorous fulminations and party invectives issued from most of the pulpits." That the ministers of the christian religion should express an honest indignation against a people who proscribe that religion and with it all justice and morality, and were become rapacious plunderers, ambitious and unfeeling tyrants, is nothing strange: but that this just indignation should have been expressed "from most of the pulpits" in the Union, as asserted by Bache, proves that most of the *clergy* in the United States, and thence we may fairly conclude most of the *people*, detest the conduct of the French, and are ready to oppose their attempts to controul our government, destroy our independence, and make us their tributary slaves.

Several Volunteer Companies are now forming in this city. The Troops of Horse have increased their numbers. M'Pherson's Blues are organizing themselves anew, and it is contemplated to form the establishment upon a much broader foundation than that upon which it has hitherto rested. A company of Grenadiers has likewise been established—it at present consists of between thirty and forty members: its complement will be sixty-four, exclusive of the officers. A committee has been appointed to offer to the President the services of the corps, and respectfully to request him to commission Major Thomas L. Moore, as the Captain, Mr. Joseph Higbee as the First Lieutenant, and Mr. Joshua Wallace as second lieutenant. The two first of these gentlemen were active and zealous officers in our revolutionary war and have been since as remarkable for their respectability as citizens, as they were for their gallantry as soldiers. The propriety of forming a company of this kind must be obvious to all. In Europe, to every battallion there is affixed a corps of Grenadiers. An army has a much more advantageous appearance when men of the same height are placed together.

It is particularly desirable that persons of a proper height for a Grenadier corps, should forthwith enrol their names in this company. They can no where else appear to such advantage, as in this their appropriate sphere. The obvious propriety of the suggestion will doubtless be admitted as a sufficient excuse for those who, being already members of others corps, and possessing the natural qualifications of Grenadiers, may be disposed to exchange their situation.

Notice has already been given in the public papers, that a committee is appointed to receive the applications of persons desirous of enrolling themselves. Let the youthful signers of the late address to the President, now come forward and join some of the companies; thus prove that as they have been the first to make profession the most bold and determined, they will be the last to desert them; let them recollect that they have given a solemn pledge of their readiness, at the call of their country, to act with all the exertion of which they are capable. Their country does now call for their assistance, and Congress has prescribed the mode in which it shall be rendered, by authorizing the President to accept their services as volunteers. Let them bring to view the melancholy fate of Switzerland. The Swiss fought with the most heroic bravery. Their youth have immortalized their fame, by their magnanimous resistance to the infernal hordes of savage barbarians who have desolated their territory; but unprovided with arms, and unprepared for defence, they have fallen a useless sacrifice to their liberty and indpendence. The valour of our youth will stand them in as little stead, if they are not properly armed and disciplined. Before they can procure arms and become thoroughly acquainted with military exercises a considerable time must necessarily elapse. How soon we may all be compelled to fight pro aris at focis God only knows, in the mean time we ought to point our endeavours wholly to putting ourselves in a formidable state of defence.

ANSWER

Of the President of the United States, to the address from Newbury.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Newbury in the State of Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN,

The address unanimously voted at your legal Town meeting, has been transmitted by your Select-Men and Town Clerk and presented to me by your representative in Congress Mr. Bartlett.

The entire confidence you possess in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of the government, the approbation you avow of the steps which have been taken to adjust our differences with the French republic, are very satisfactory.

The astonishment you manifest, that the advances that have been made to the French government, have been repelled with contempt, is very natural. That we must purchase a right of being heard with a tribute, and humiliating concessions derogatory to the sovereignty and independance of the United States passes all comprehension.

That you will not complain of the loss of the blessings of peace, and neutrality, if it has a tendency to secure your better interests, that relying on the wisdom and patriotism of each branch of your government you solemnly pledge your lives and fortunes to support the measures the President and Congress shall judge necessary to secure and preserve the happiness, dignity and interest of the United States, are declarations which are as honorable to you as they are encouraging to the government.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 19th, 1798.

Extract from a country paper.

"The unconscionable swindlers would extort from us not less than *thirty-three millions of dollars.* Ah! the thieves. If they knew how hard our ancestors, and we ourselves, have toiled in this wilderness, for the little we possess, it would give them a faint idea of the struggle genuine freemen will make to secure their money, and their country's honor, from the sordid and contaminating gripe of fantastic sans-culottes, habited in the shabby garb of French liberty."

ERRATUM

In the piece signed *Resentment*, in Saturday's Gazette, 10th line from the top, for "calumnous," read *calumnious.*

The following is an exact copy of the bill passed passed in the House of Representatives of the United States on Saturday last.

AN ACT,

More effectually to protect the Commerce and Coasts of the United States.

WHEREAS armed vessels, sailing under authority, or pretence of authority, from the Republic of France, have committed depredations on the commerce of the United States, and have recently captured the vessels and property of citizens thereof, on and near the coasts, in violation of the law of nations, and treaties between the United States and the French Nation.—Therefore,

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized to instruct and direct the commanders of the armed vessels belonging to the United States, to seize, take and bring into any port of the United States, to be proceeded against according to the laws of nations, any such armed vessel, which shall have committed, or which shall be found hovering on the coasts of the United States, for the purpose of committing depredations on the vessels belonging to citizens thereof, and also to retake any ship or vessel of any citizen or citizens of the United States, which may have been captured by any such armed vessel.

By a decree of the Directory of 29 Ventose, the citizens Victor Hugues and Lebas, appointed by the decree of 6 Pluviose, 4th year, agents of the Executive Directory to the Windward Islands, have again been named to the same office for the term of eighteen months, reckoning from the day on which they shall receive the present decree.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The ship Manchester, the Clothier, and Nancy, have arrived at the fort, These ships parted from the St. Albans man of war, with 10 sail in company, on Friday steering for New York.

The sloop Mackenzie, Halliburton, from the Havanna, and schooner Betsey Hollon, from Jamaica, are at the fort.

New-York, May 25.

ARRIVED,	days
Ship Suffolk, Hussey,	Isle of May 29
Schr. Adventure, Pigot,	Norfolk 40 hours
Sloop Ruby, Finley,	St. Domingo 20

By this day's Mail.

NEW YORK, May 26.

A letter from New-London, dated the 23d inst. to a gentleman in this city, says.

"The Adriana, of Philadelphia, anchored at the mouth of New-London harbour yesterday. She left the fleet from England 8 days since."

BOSTON, May 28.

Charleston, May 1, 1798.

"Mr. D. W.—SIR,

"This is to request you not to ship any thing more until you see me. My reasons are, the French privateers swarm upon our coast, and take almost every thing;—They have boarded the packets between this and Savannah several times. Yours, &c. E. T."

Two of the enemy's privateers have lately been carried into Halifax.

A letter from a master of a vessel, at Bartholomews dated April 26, 1798, says "This port has been blocked up by boats from St. Martins for upwards of three weeks, and out of thirty-four sail of American vessels that have appeared before this port, I am the only one that has got in; the remainder have been taken, and sent to St. Martins, condemned, and sold. It is of no consequence where you are bound, nr where from, as a new decree has passed at Guadaloupe to take all American vessels bound to or from the West-Indies; and citizen HUGUES says he wil imprison all the Americans at Guadaloupe, if congress give permission to arm. They have from three to five boats armed off here all the time, waiting for arrivals, and for vessels bound to the United States."

The fleet under Earl St. Vincents, has captured three rich Manilla ships. One was taken by capt. Hallowell, of the Swiftsure.

Barthelemy is dying of chagrin at Cayenne. Gen. Pichegru supports his exile with spirit and philosophy.

KINGSTON, [Jamaica] April 19.

We understand the gentlemen of the second troop of Kingston Horse, belonging to colonel Vick's regiment, have subscribed upwards of 500l. in aid of government.

A convoy, we understand, has been fixed to sail regularly on the 10th of every month from Great-Britain for the West-Indies.

April 23.

Saturday arrived the Spanish Xebeque Santa Reta, a prize to the Letter of Marque ship Bellona. capt Bruer, of Glasgow.

She is from the Spanish Main bound to Cadiz, with a cargo of cocoa, was captured off Porto-Rico yesterday se'nnight, and mounts 10 guns with 30 men.

Two of the crew of the Hermione frigate, (father and son) were discovered on board the Santa Reta, and are now in irons.

April 25.

A numerous and most respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Spanish Town took place on Monday last, for the purpose of aiding the mother country in the present arduous struggle against an implacable enemy, when a sum exceeding 6000l. was immediately subscribed.

Yesterday evening arrived his majesty's Packet-boat Princess Charlotte, capt. Mudge, in 39 days from Falmouth.

☞ THE owners and consignees of goods on board the Adriana from London to this place and now arrived at New-York, are particularly requested to meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the Coffee House, to consider of the expediency of applying to government for convoying in safety into this port a cargo worth nearly 100,000 pounds sterling.

May 28.

☞ THE YOUNG MEN, who pledged themselves to the President, will take notice, that the Committee will wait this evening (only) at the City Tavern from 6 till 9 o'clock, to receive the signatures of those who wish to join themselves to Macpherson's Blues.

☞ The 1st Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry will meet on the Parade in uniform, next THURSDAY at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ The 2d Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry will parade on THURSDAY next, at the Upper Ferry on Schuylkill, at 3 o'clock P. M. The troopers are requested to be punctual in their attendance, and pay strict attention to be in complete uniform.

ABRAHAM SINGER, capt.

VOLUNTEER GREENS.

☞ The troop will parade on THURSDAY next, at 3 o'clock P. M. in Walnut street, near Schuylkill, in complete uniform; the gentlemen will be punctual. JOHN MORRELL, capt.

Macpherson's Blues.

AN adjourned meeting of the Blues will be held at the house of Mr. Dunwoody, on Monday next at 6 o'clock P. M. The gentlemen composing the same are desired to be punctual in their attendance, as the committee appointed at the last meeting will then make their report. *By Order,*

Richard Renshaw, Junr. Sec'y.

may 24

☞ The Ship Belvidere, if not sold or Chartered before Wednesday next, will take freight for London.

The Germantown & Reading Turnpike Road

THE Commissioners appointed by the act of General Assembly, entitled, "an act to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia through Germantown &c. *Give Notice*, that the books are now opened at the City Hall for the purpose of receiving subscriptions under the said act agreeable to their former advertisement and will be continued open from the hours of ten in the morning till two in the afternoon on the 29th and 30th instant.

City-Hall, Monday }
28th May, 1798. } 3t

This Day will be Published,

By PETER PORCUPINE,

A POEM,

CALLED,

FRENCH ARROGANCE;

OR,

"The Cat Let out of the Bag."

A POETICAL DIALOGUE

Between the AMERICAN ENVOYS,

And X. Y. Z. and the LADY.

may 28. 3t

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground, No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property of Nicholas Sluby, merchant of this city, situated on Thames-street, in that part of Baltimore city, called Fells-Point, containing 58 square perches, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. There are erected on this valuable property, several large and commodious brick Warehouses, capable of containing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame shed adjourning thereto, sufficiently capacious to hold 1000 hogshead of Tobacco; in perfect safety from the weather. From this well known property is extended into the deepest water in this harbor, an extensive and well constructed wharf, bounding on the water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiving ships of any burthen at the lowest tides. From the many advantages this property is known to possess, it is esteemed equal if not superior, in point of commercial benefit, to any in this city, and must be a desirable object to those inclined to purchase so valuable an estate. It is unnecessary to say more on this subject, as those intending to purchase, will have an opportunity of viewing the premises previous to the day of sale.

The terms on which the above property is sold, are, that the purchaser shall give approved negotiable notes, with security to the trustee for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest, within three months, and the residue with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MOALE.

may 28. dts5thJe.

Madras and Ventapaulem
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searsaukers and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.
may 18. §

☞ IF Mr. Charles William Klemeke, Formerly of London, and who left England for some part of the United States of America, in the year 1796, be living, and will apply personally or by letter, to Mr. John Carrere, in Baltimore, or to Messrs. Isaac Hazlehurst and Son, in Philadelphia, he may hear of something greatly to his advantage. Any information respecting the said Mr. Charles William Klemeke, would be thankfully received.
may 19 d3w

FOR SALE.
A neat Country House,
THREE and a half miles from the city, on the Wissahicon road, with seventeen and a half acres of land, half in orchard and half in grass.——Apply to EDWARD BONSALL & Co. in Dock-street, or to the subscriber at Mount Pleasant, on Schuylkill, adjoining the premises
Jonathan Williams.
N. B. If not sold before the first of June, it will not be for sale during the season.
may 19 61J

Very Great Bargains,
CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and India Muslins, now selling off and well worth the attention of Housekeepers to make purchase of——Enquire of
Thomas Randall,
No. 88 *Spruce-street.*
may 17 §

Military Colours,
PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,
IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.
FLAGS AND DRUMS
Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.
Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.
In the Military Line,
A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.
may 3 d6w

NOTICE.
HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrossing that business which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion must govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great superiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and shew the necessity of judging for themselves.
N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the self-flattering advertisements of Mr G.
Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and DRUMS will please apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

Military Colours.
At C. GULLAGER'S
Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, opposite the Friends' Meeting.
PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.
FLAGS and DRUMS
Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.
Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.
Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.
P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-flattering advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties ——One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contracting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

Forty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY, on the 7th of April, a Negro Man, named *Glasgow*, perhaps he may pass by the name of *Glasgow Lee*, or may change his name; he is about thirty one years of age, nearly six feet high, has a scar in the upper part of his under lip, a small part being bitten out between the middle and the corner of his mouth (I believe on the right side), his left hand has been very sore, and was so at the time he ran away, by being burnt some time past: he is a stout, strong fellow, and has been employed at a saw mill a few years: he went away in company with a negro woman of Mr. Joshua Lingoe, of this county. It is supposed they are gone into Delaware State. Any person that secures said Negro Man in any gaol, that the subscriber shall get him again, shall receive the above reward. *ESME BAYLY.*
State of Maryland,
Somerset County, april 10. } may 4—4w

For Sale,
A FARM and COUNTRY SEAT,
SITUATED on the west side of the Schuylkill opposite to Norris-town, seventeen miles from Philadelphia—the farm contains 195 acres of land, 50 of which are woodland, about 40 of meadow, and the rest arable land. The house and garden which is large and well paled, stand in the most pleasant situation, commanding a view of the river, an island which is opposite, and the village of Norris-town—There is a shad fishery belonging to the place.—Enquire in Philadelphia, No. 96, North Third Street, or on the premises.
april 16 12awtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			6
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 30th. 1798.
Public Notice is hereby given,
THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Let,
(And possession given on the 1st of May)
A genteel three story brick House,
22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.
april 2. §

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As published in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the signature of
SCIPIO,
In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*

Just Published,
By W. YOUNG, bookseller, Second-street, the corner of Chesnut street,
THE WORKS OF JOHN NEWTON,
LONDON:
A new edition, in 9 vols price 7½ dols. neatly bound, containing letters of Omicron and Virgil, Cardiphonia, review of ecclesiastical history, sermons, messiah, letters to a wife, Olney hymns, and the life of Eliza Cunningham.—Each of these parts may be had separate, and such as have been supplied with W. Young's edition in 6 vols. may, by speedy application, be furnished with the 7th, 8th and 9th vols. at 2½ dols.

Also, lately Published.

	dols.
Baxter's Saint's Rest, abridged by Fawcett, 12mo at	1
Beveridge's private thoughts, 2 parts 12mo	75
Christian (the) Parent, 12mo	50
——(the) Remembrancer, 12mo	75
Christian world unmasked, do	62½
Dickenson's (of New-Jersey) familiar letters, 12mo	87½
Doddrige's rise and progress, 18mo	50 a 62½
——sermons on education, 12mo	44
——sermons to young persons, do	62½
——on regeneration, 18mo	81½
Davies sermons——2 vols 8vo	4
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms,	2 25
——ditto 2 vols 8vo	2 50
a work highly admired by all who have had the advantage of perusing it.	
Hervey Aspasio vindicated, 12mo	75
Letters of certain Jews to Voltaire, 8vo	2
Walker's sermons, with Blair's life of the author, 1 vols 8vo	3
White's sermons, preached before the University of Oxford, 8vo	1 50
Wynpersse on the true and eternal Godhead of our Lord Jesus Christ,	50 a 68
Sacred Biography, or the history of the Patriarchs, by H. Hunter, 3 vols 8vo	6

A large assortment of bibles, in folio, quarto, 12mo and pocket, at various prices.
A large allowance to wholesale purchasers.
Catalogues of books, with the prices of each book annexed, are delivered as aforesaid.
may 17 22w3w

FOR SALE,
A Black Man,
WHO has five years and a half to serve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accustomed to marketing for a family—his age about thirty two years. For further particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.
may 15. §

The following Certificates of
FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES
STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:
3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.
8021. 16. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.
3610. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No 10199.
20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.
For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to tak notice.
ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,
Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.
For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.
JN. VAUGHAN.
Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares
IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.
Daniel Neal Lister.
may 1 *d6w

TO BE SOLD,
40,939 acres of Land.
IN Greene county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.
These lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 370c acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1784. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greensburgh and Wheeling.
On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,
26,780 acres of Land,
IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.
These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.
On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.
april 21. §

JUST RECEIVED.
And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,
(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)
BEACON HILL,
A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:
By a Lady of Boston.
ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.
Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldier—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.
march 30. §

Baskenridge—for sale
IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.
There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.
The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.
Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.
To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.
February 2. codtf

CANNON,
Musket and Pistol Cartridge Papers,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Is now ready for sale by WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller, No. 52, Second Street, the corner of Chesnut street.*
OF WHOM MAY BE HAD
Baron Steuben's Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States.—To which is added, an act of Congress concerning the Militia, price 50 cents; do. large prints 67 cents.
W. YOUNG,
Has for sale, on the lowest terms, for cash or negociable Notes,
Large writing, printing & drafting paper,
ALSO,
Foolscap, Post, Folio and 4 to. Post of various sizes, gilt and plain; ink powder, sealing wax, wafers, pocket, ink stands, black lead pencils, quills, rulers, cases of mathematical instruments, gunter scales, parchment and ash skin memorandum books, pen-knives, india rubber and ink.
may 12 3taw3w

Washington, Commissioners Office,
7th May, 1798.
THE Commissioners will receive proposals until the 20th of June next, for building in the City of Washington, one of the Executive Offices for the United States, of the following external dimensions:—148 feet in length, and 57 feet 6 inches in breadth; cellar walls 30 inches: first story 23 inches; and second story 18 inches; partition walls averaging 15 inches; to contain on the ground floor 14 rooms; same number on the second story; and in the roof 8 rooms, with a passage. The whole external of the building to be of stock brick; the inside walls of hard burnt brick; cellars of best foundation stone, to the height of the girders; the outside walls, as far as they shew above ground, to the plinth, to be of plain ashlar free-stone; soles of windows, sills of doors and string course, of free stone. The house to be covered with cypress shingles; the rooms in general to be 16 feet by 20, finished in a plain, neat manner, of the best materials; six small rooms to be groined.
A plan and elevation of said building, and bill of particulars, are lodged in the office, for the inspection of those who may wish to contract; also, a copy of said bill, at the office of Clement Biddle, Esq. at Philadelphia.
Proposals, sealed up, will be received until the 20th June next, on which day, the board will proceed to contract with such person, as shall appear under all circumstances, to offer the best terms.
Per order of the Commissioners.
THOMAS MUNROE, *Clerk.*
may 11. 2awt20Je

Country Residence.
A FAMILY who live Six Miles from the City, wish to receive two or three genteel boarders. The House is handsomely furnished; the Gardens, Meadows and Lawn are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with the choicest Fruit.
There are several Musical Instruments, amongst which is a most excellent patent Piano Forte. The Family have a handsome Coach, which may be at the service of the whole.
The Coach House and Stables are most excellent—the Water good—and the Air unequalled in the environs of the Town.
For particulars enquire at the office of this Gazette. dtf may 16.

TO BE RENTED,
To a Small Genteel Family.
A Pleasant House in Dock-street, near Front-street—Apply at No. 155 South Second-street. § may 11

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, first quality
A few bales Baftas, Cossaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and Bengal } RUM
april 2 §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,
HAVE FOR SALE,
At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,
China ware, nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers
Nankeens, black sattins and tassities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and English umbrellas,
Together with a general assortment of European Goods—among which are
Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead
English scythes 42 to 50 inches
ALSO,
112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.
A commodious Store in Dock-street,
No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business. § 4th mo. 5th

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,
CONSISTING OF
Caraccas Cocoa.
Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Fourth Street
april 23 §

Fresh Teas.
Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

Now Opening,
At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Chesnut Street,
A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.
april 9 dtf

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT application has been made at the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following five Certificates of Bank Stock, lost by the capture of the British Packet, Countess of Leicester—viz.

No. 3702, containing	5 shares	Issued to Henry Cazenove Nephew & Co.
3703	5 do.	
732	1 do.	issued to Edwards and Co.
3188	5 do.	issued (in lieu of 6509 to 6513) to Samuel and Henry Waddington.
2928	4 do.	issued to Phyn, Ellice and Inglis.

All persons concerned are therefore called upon to shew cause why new Certificates should not be issued agreeably to the said application.
april 14 co6w

FOR SALE.
SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.
ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.
may 2. 3tawtf